THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1792. [No. 1560]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LIST of PRIZES in the SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LOTTERY—Class D.

No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
2	3	287	3	535	3	763	3
5	3	89	3	37	3	65	4
7	3	90	10	39	3	67	3
12	3	93	3	41	3	69	3
13	10	97	3	44	3	86	3
14	3	98	3	50	3	89	4
16	3	99	3	51	3	93	3
18	3	304	3	52	3	95	4
24	3	5	3	55	3	99	3
29	3	8	4	57	3	804	3
30	3	9	3	58	24	9	3
35	3	11	3	60	3	11	3
37	3	12	4	63	3	12	3
39	3	15	3	70	3	18	3
47	3	18	3	71	3	19	3
48	3	25	3	76	10	21	3
52	3	27	3	80	3	22	3
63	24	31	3	81	3	26	3
66	3	34	3	82	3	30	3
76	3	39	3	83	10	31	3
78	3	40	4	84	3	35	4
81	3	42	3	86	3	36	3
84	3	53	3	98	3	39	3
90	3	54	3	602	4	46	3
99	3	58	3	10	4	58	3
304	4	61	3	16	4	63	3
11	3	64	3	17	3	64	3
12	3	65	4	19	3	66	3
14	3	67	3	20	3	67	4
20	3	68	3	26	3	73	3
25	3	69	3	27	3	74	3
28	4	71	3	29	3	76	4
32	3	74	3	32	3	77	4
33	4	77	3	34	3	79	3
36	3	78	3	35	3	81	3
38	3	79	4	36	3	82	3
51	3	81	3	37	3	83	3
52	24	83	4	38	3	84	3
55	3	85	3	46	3	85	4
58	50	86	3	48	3	88	3
60	3	90	3	49	3	90	10
61	3	97	4	52	3	91	3
63	3	98	3	57	10	94	3
65	3	99	3	60	3	98	4
66	3	401	4	61	4	99	3
71	3	6	3	67	3	902	3
72	3	15	3	69	3	4	3
74	3	16	3	70	3	8	3
78	3	18	4	71	4	9	3
81	3	20	100	92	3	10	100
85	3	22	4	96	4	11	3
89	3	23	4	80	4	14	3
91	3	25	3	81	3	16	3
96	4	28	3	83	3	19	3
98	3	33	3	84	3	24	3
100	3	34	3	85	3	31	4
1	50	35	3	86	3	32	4
2	3	36	3	88	3	35	3
10	3	43	3	89	3	37	3
14	3	47	4	90	3	39	4
16	3	54	3	92	4	40	3
19	3	57	3	95	4	41	3
24	3	58	3	97	3	42	3
29	3	60	3	701	3	45	3
34	3	61	3	2	3	52	4
35	3	62	3	6	3	54	4
36	3	66	3	8	10	56	3
38	3	68	3	10	4	57	3
41	3	74	3	11	4	62	3
42	3	78	3	13	3	65	3
43	3	85	3	16	3	74	3
44	3	87	3	18	3	78	3
46	3	88	100	23	3	80	4
47	4	90	3	24	3	89	3
49	3	91	3	25	3	90	3
52	3	95	24	30	3	92	3
55	3	96	3	32	3	94	4
59	3	500	3	34	3	96	4
66	4	2	4	36	4	97	10
67	3	5	3	40	3		
69	4	6	3	45	3		
72	3	18	3	46	3		
73	3	19	3	47	4		
76	3	20	3	51	3		
81	3	23	3	51	3		
82	10	25	10	51	3		

*** *To be sold, at the Post-Office, The Laws of the United States, and Almanacks for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.*

Proceedings of Congress.

[*Continued from our last.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, January 26.

ON the motion for striking out, and in favour of the propoſed augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment it was urged,

That, as to the juſtice of war carried on againſt the Indian tribes that was a queſtion which could not admit of a doubt in the mind of any man, who would allow that ſelf-preſervation and indiſpenſable neceſſity are ſufficient cauſes to juſtify a nation in taking up arms:—if the preſent war be not in every reſpect juſtifiable, then there never was nor ever will be a juſt war: it was originally undertaken, and ſince carried on, not for the ſake of conqueſt, but to defend our fellow citizens, our friends, our deareſt connections, who are daily expoſed, in the frontier ſettlements, to all the rage of ſavage barbarity, to which they with their wives and children, muſt ſoon fall victims, unleſs we ſpeedily fly to their aſſiſtance:—and although there are ſome people, who utterly deny the juſtice of any war whatever, this doctrine, however fine in theory, will hardly ever obtain in practice; for is it to be imagined, that any ſet of men are of ſuch paſſive diſpoſition, as calmly to look on whilſt their friends and relations are butchered before their eyes, and to refuſe giving them every aſſiſtance in their power?

The murders and depredations, which have, for years paſt, been repeatedly committed by the ſavages, loudly call for redreſs.—From various documents of unqueſtionable authority, now in the hands of the ſecretary at war, ſigned and atteſted by the executive and legiſlature of Kentucky, by the diſtrict judge, and the captains of the militia, it appears, that from the year 1783 to 1790, there have been of the inhabitants of that diſtrict, or of emigrants on their way thither, no leſs than fifteen hundred perſons either maſſacred by the ſavages, or dragged into captivity; two thouſand horſes taken away and other property plundered or deſtroyed, to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that on the other frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania, the number of perſons murdered or taken priſoners, during the above-mentioned period, would furniſh a liſt of one thouſand or fifteen hundred more.

The white people it is true, have ſometimes committed depredations on the Indians: but the inſtances have been rare [the honorable gentleman who ſpoke, did not recollect above one or two] of their making unjuſt attacks upon the ſavages, nor did they on thoſe occaſions commence hoſtilities againſt them, till exaſperated by the ſtrongeſt provocations, that could poſſibly ſtimulate the human heart; this circumſtance may be allowed as ſome palliation of the offence:—even in theſe inſtances however, a few individuals only were concerned; and when the affair came to the knowledge of the ſtate, ample reparation was made to the injured party:—the general government too had ſhewn an equal diſpoſition to do juſtice to the Indian tribes; witneſs the affair of the Cherokees: for as ſoon as Congreſs had heard their complaints of an encroachment made on them by ſome of the people from the frontier of North-Carolina, immediate orders were iſſued for obliging the intruders to evacuate the Indian territory.

But notwithſtanding the diſpoſition that prevails as well in the legiſlatures as in thoſe ſtates whoſe frontiers are moſt expoſed, and in the general government, to cultivate peace and amity with the neighbouring Indians, that deſirable object is become utterly unattainable as the preſent poſture of affairs ſtand: The frontier Indians, have killed a number of whites; the whites, in their turn, have made retaliation: both parties are in the higheſt degree exaſperated againſt each other and likely to continue ſo, in ſpite of every endeavour that can be made to effect a reconciliation: with minds thus irritated, it is in vain to hope for peace, as long as they continue in each other's neighbourhood; it is therefore neceſſary to form a ſtrong barrier, to keep them aſunder, unleſs indeed the advocates for a ceſſation of hoſtilities would oblige the frontier ſettlers to abandon their lands:—but by what new invented rule of right, ſhould the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the other frontier ſettlements be laid under a greater obligation, than any other citizens of the United States, to relinquiſh a property legally acquired by fair purchaſe? were it even propoſed to pacify the ſavages, by purchaſing the lands anew, ſuch a meaſure would anſwer no other purpoſe, than that of procuring a temporary peace, which would ſoon again be interrupted by a war, that would reproduce the neceſſity of again having recourſe to the ſame expedient: we would have to purchaſe the lands again and again without end; by thus ſquandering the public money year after year, we would only ſwell the national debt to an amount, that we cannot poſſibly foreſee—better at once to make a vigorous effort, to act in a manner becoming the national dignity, and to maintain our ground by war, ſince we cannot obtain a durable and an honorable peace.

Attempts have at various times been made to effect treaties, of peace with the Indian tribes, with whom we are now at war:—and although theſe efforts have conſtantly proved ineffectual, they yet ſhew that neither the United States nor the ſtate of Virginia were backward on their part, to adopt conciliatory meaſures, and to do away that animoſity which had commenced on the part of the ſavages at an early period of the late war with Britain, and had continued to break out at intervals ever ſince, in the years 1783, 84, 85, 87, 88 and 90, offers of peace were made to them: on the laſt mentioned occaſion, when a treaty was propoſed at the Miami Village, the Indians at firſt refuſed to treat: they next required thirty days to deliberate; and in the interim, the inhabitants of Kentucky were expreſſly prohibited by the Preſident of the United States, to carry on any offenſive operations againſt them; yet notwithſtanding this forbearance on the part of the whites, no leſs than 120 perſons were killed or captured by the ſavages, and ſeveral priſoners roaſted alive, during this ſhort period, at the expiration of which, the Indians refuſed to give any anſwer at all.

On another occaſion, the Indians not content with rejecting our offers of peace, proceeded even ſo far as to inſult us, by telling us, we have lands within the Britiſh poſts, and aſking us, why we did not go and take poſſeſſion of them? Will it be ſaid, that we are unable to do it?—is this language to be uſed within the United States?—no!—we *are* able, abundantly able to do it, whenever we pleaſe; and if we would but retrench our expences in ſome inſtances, which might well admit of a reduction, our ability would ſtill encreaſe: our finances are not quite ſo inſufficient as ſome gentlemen ſeem to imagine, nor ſo eaſily deranged—we are ſtill able to prove that the boaſted efficiency of the general government is ſomething more than an empty name; we can yet raiſe both men and money ſufficient to defend the nation from either injury or inſult.

It is now too late to inquire, whether the war was originally undertaken on the principles of juſtice, or not?—we are actually involved in it, and cannot recede, without expoſing numbers of innocent perſons to be butchered by the enemy: for, though we ſhould determin to diſcontinue the war, can it be ſaid that the ſavages will alſo agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities?—it is well known that they are averſe to peace; and even the warmeſt advocate of pacific meaſures muſt therefore allow that the war, is a war of neceſſity, and muſt be ſupported: we cannot without impeachment both to our juſtice and our humanity, abandon our fellow citizens on the frontier to the rage of their ſavage enemies: and although the excite may be ſomewhat unpopular, although money, may ſtill be wanted, what is the excite? what is money, when put in competition with the lives of our friends and brethern?

A ſufficient force muſt be raiſed for their defence: and the only queſtion now to be conſidered, is, what the force ſhall be: experience has proved, that the force employed in the laſt campaign, was inadequate: it is true the eſtabliſhment was not complete; but who will venture to aſſert, that, if it had been complete, it would have been ſufficient for the intended purpoſe? are gentlemen, who aſſert this, ſo well acquainted with the circumſtances of the enemy, as to be able to give an accurate ſtatement of the amount of their forces on the frontiers? there are higher opinions in favour of an augmentation of the army than can be adduced againſt it, opinions, given by men of judgment, and experience, who have themſelves been on the ſpot, and are well acquainted with the ſituation of affairs in that quarter: theſe gentlemen, who muſt be allowed to be competent judges, are decidedly of opinion, that the preſent eſtabliſhment, though completed to the laſt man, will not furniſh an adequate force to carry on the war with effect; and that it will be a hopeleſs attempt to open another campaign, with leſs than about five thouſan regular troops, the number contemplated in the bill.

Nor ought that number to be deemed extravagant under an idea that we have only a contemptible handful of banditti to contend with: their numbers were, laſt year, from authentic documents, ſtated at about 1200 warriors, from 23 different tribes; ſuch was the oppoſition then contemplated; but it is impoſſible to aſcertain what acceſſions of ſtrength they have ſince received, or even what force they had engaged in the late unfortunate action; as the very men who were in the engagement, do not pretend to form any juſt or accurate eſtimate of the number of their aſſailants; but there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they had previouſly entered into an aſſociation with various tribes, that have no

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19	3	57	3	95	4	41	3
24	3	58	3	97	3	42	3
29	3	60	3	701	3	45	3
34	3	61	3	2	3	52	4
35	3	62	3	6	3	54	4
36	3	66	3	8	10	56	3
38	3	68	3	10	4	57	3
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46	3	88	100	23	3	80	4
47	4	90	3	24	3	89	3
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[*Continued from our laſt.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, January 26.

ON the motion for ſtriking out, and in favour of the propoſed augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment it was urged,

That, as to the juſtice of war carried on againſt the Indian tribes that was a queſtion which could not admit of a doubt in the mind of any man, who would allow that ſelf-preſervation and indiſpenſable neceſſity are ſufficient cauſes to juſtify a nation in taking up arms:—if the preſent war be not in every reſpect juſtifiable, then there never was nor ever will be a juſt war: it was originally undertaken, and ſince carried on, not for the ſake of conqueſt, but to defend our fellow citizens, our friends, our deareſt connections, who are daily expoſed, in the frontier ſettlements, to all the rage of ſavage barbarity, to which they with their wives and children, muſt ſoon fall victims, unleſs we ſpeedily fly to their aſſiſtance:—and although there are ſome people, who utterly deny the juſtice of any war whatever, this doctrine, however fine in theory, will hardly ever obtain in practice; for is it to be imagined, that any ſet of men are of ſuch paſſive diſpoſition, as calmly to look on whilſt their friends and relations are butchered before their eyes, and to refuſe giving them every aſſiſtance in their power?

The murders and depredations, which have, for years paſt, been repeatedly committed by the ſavages, loudly call for redreſs.—From various documents of unqueſtionable authority, now in the hands of the ſecretary at war, ſigned and atteſted by the executive and legiſlature of Kentucky, by the diſtrict judge, and the captains of the militia, it appears, that from the year 1783 to 1790, there have been of the inhabitants of that diſtrict, or of emigrants on their way thither, no leſs than fifteen hundred perſons either maſſacreed by the ſavages, or dragged into captivity; two thouſand horſes taken away and other property plundered or deſtroyed, to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that on the other frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania, the number of perſons murdered or taken priſoners, during the abovementioned period, would furniſh a liſt of one thouſand or fifteen hundred more.

The white people it is true, have ſometimes committed depredations on the Indians: but the inſtances have been rare [the honorable gentleman who ſpoke, did not recollect above one or two] of their making unjuſt attacks upon the ſavages, nor did they on thoſe occaſions commence hoſtilities againſt them, till exaſperated by the ſtrongeſt provocations, that could poſſibly ſtimulate the human heart; this circumſtance may be allowed as ſome palliation of the offence:—even in theſe inſtances however, a few individuals only were concerned; and when the affair came to the knowledge of the ſtate, ample reparation was made to the injured party:—the general government too had ſhewn an equal diſpoſition to do juſtice to the Indian tribes; witneſs the affair of the Cherokees: for as ſoon as Congreſs had heard their complaints of an encroachment made on them by ſome of the people from the frontier of North-Carolina, immediate orders were iſſued for obliging the intruders to evacuate the Indian territory.

But notwithſtanding the diſpoſition that prevails as well in the legiſlatures as in thoſe ſtates whoſe frontiers are moſt expoſed, and in the general government, to cultivate peace and amity with the neighbouring Indians, that deſirable object is become utterly unatainable as the preſent poſture of affairs ſtand: The frontier Indians, have killed a number of whites; the whites, in their turn, have made retaliation: both parties are in the higheſt degree exaſperated againſt each other and likely to continue ſo, in ſpite of every endeavour that can be made to effect a reconciliation: with minds thus irritated, it is in vain to hope for peace, as long as they continue in each other's neighbourhood; it is therefore neceſſary to form a ſtrong barrier, to keep them aſunder, unleſs indeed the advocates for a ceſſation of hoſtilities would obligethe frontier ſettlers to abandon their lands:—but by what new invented rule of right, ſhould the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the other frontier ſettlements be laid under a greater obligation, than any other citizens of the United States, to relinquiſh a property legally acquired by fair purchaſe? were it even propoſed to pacify the ſavages, by purchaſing the lands anew, ſuch a meaſure would anſwer no other purpoſe, than that of procuring a temporary peace, which would ſoon again be interrupted by a war, that would reproduce the neceſſity of again having recourſe to the ſame expedient: we would have to purchaſe the lands again and again without end; by thus ſquandering the public money year after year, we would only ſwell the national debt to an amount, that we cannot poſſibly foreſee—better at once to make a vigorous effort, to act in a manner becoming the national dignity, and to maintain our ground by war, ſince we cannot obtain a durable and an honorable peace.

Attempts have at various times been made to effect treaties, of peace with the Indian tribes, with whom we are now at war:—and although theſe efforts have conſtantly proved ineffectual, they yet ſhew that neither the United States nor the ſtate of Virginia were backward on their part, to adopt conciliatory meaſures, and to do away that animoſity which had commenced on the part of the ſavages at an early period of the late war with Britain, and had continued to break out at intervals ever ſince, in the years 1783, 84, 85, 87, 88 and 90, offers of peace were made to them: on the laſt mentioned occaſion, when a treaty was propoſed at the Miami Village, the Indians at firſt refuſed to treat: they next required thirty days to deliberate; and in the interim, the inhabitants of Kentucky were expreſſly prohibited by the Preſident of the United States, to carry on any offenſive operations againſt them; yet notwithſtanding this forbearance on the part of the whites, no leſs than 220 perſons were killed or captured by the ſavages, and ſeveral priſoners roaſted alive, during this ſhort period, at the expiration of which, the Indians refuſed to give any anſwer at all.

On another occaſion, the Indians not content with rejecting our offers of peace, proceeded even ſo far as to inſult us, by telling us, we have lands within the Britiſh poſts, and aſking us, why we did not go and take poſſeſſion of them? Will it be ſaid, that we are unable to do it?—is this language to be uſed within the United States?—no!—we *are* able, abundantly able to do it, whenever we pleaſe; and if we would but retrench our expences in ſome inſtances, which might well admit of a reduction, our ability would ſtill encreaſe: our finances are not quite ſo inſufficient as ſome gentlemen ſeem to imagine, nor ſo eaſily deranged—we are ſtill able to prove that the boaſted efficiency of the general government is ſomething more than an empty name; we can yet raiſe both men and money ſufficient to defend the nation from either injury or inſult.

It is now too late to inquire, whether the war was originally undertaken on the principles of juſtice, or not:—we are actually involved in it, and cannot recede, without expoſing numbers of innocent perſons to be butchered by the enemy: for, though we ſhould determin to diſcontinue the war, can it be ſaid that the ſavages will alſo agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities?—it is well known that they are averſe to peace; and even the warmeſt advocate of pacific meaſures muſt therefore allow that the war, is a war of neceſſity, and muſt be ſupported: we cannot without impeachment both to our juſtice and our humanity, abandon our fellow citizens on the frontier to the rage of their ſavage enemies: and although the exciſe may be ſomewhat unpopular, although money, may ſtill be wanted, what is the exciſe? what is money, when put in competition with the lives of our friends and brethern?

A ſufficient force muſt be raiſed for their defence: and the only queſtion now to be conſidered, is, what the force ſhall be: experience has proved, that the force employed in the laſt campaign, was inadequate: it is true the eſtabliſhment was not complete; but who will venture to aſſert, that, if it had been complete, it would have been ſufficient for the intended purpoſe? are gentlemen, who aſſert this, ſo well acquainted with the circumſtances of the enemy, as to be able to give an accurate ſtatement of the amount of their forces on the frontiers? there are higher opinions in favour of an augmentation of the army than can be adduced againſt it, opinions, given by men of judgment, and experience, who have themſelves been on the ſpot, and are well acquainted with the ſituation of affairs in that quarter: theſe gentlemen, who muſt be allowed to be competent judges, are dicidedly of opinion, that the preſent eſtabliſhment, though completed to the laſt man, will not furniſh an adequate force to carry on the war with effect; and that it will be a hopeleſs attempt to open another campaign, with leſs than about five thouſan regular troops, the number contemplated in the bill.

Nor ought that number to be deemed extravagant under an idea that we have only a contemptible handful of banditti to contend with: their numbers were, laſt year, from authentic documents, ſtated at about 1200 warriors, from 23 different tribes; ſuch was the oppoſition then contemplated; but it is impoſſible to aſcertain what acceſſions of ſtrength they have ſince received, or even what force they had engaged in the late unfortunate action; as the very men who were in the engagement, do not pretend to form any juſt or accurate eſtimate of the number of their aſſailants; but there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they had previouſly entered into an aſſociation with various tribes, that have no

as yet come within our knowledge: the bows and arrows uſed againſt our troops on that occaſion afford a convincing proof that they had foes to encounter from diſtant nations, as yet unacquainted with the uſe of fire arms; nor does the account of the bows and arrows depend, for its authenticity, on newſpaper evidence alone; gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, who were perſonally engaged in the action, have declared, that they had themſelves noticed the arrows flying.

When we conſider the warlike diſpoſition of the Indians in general, and the alacrity with which the victors are ever ſure to be joined by numerous allies, we have every reaſon to expect a much more formidable oppoſition in the next campaign: it is well known, that the ſavages place all their glory in deeds of war —and that among them a young man cannot make his appearance in company, till he has ſignalized his valour by ſome martial atchievement: ——when, to this powerful incentive, a new ſtimulus is added, by the trophies obtained in the late action, it is preſumable that numbers will crowd to their ſtandard; and it ſtrongly behoves us to prepare in time for a much more vigorous effort, than any we have as yet made againſt them.

The objections drawn from the encreaſed expenſe, muſt entirely vaniſh before the eyes of any man, who looks forward to the conſequences of one or more unſucceſsful campaign: ſuch a diſaſter would eventually involve the nation in much greater expenſe, than that which is now made the ground of oppoſition: better therefore, at once to make a vigorous and effectual exertion to bring the matter to a final iſſue, than to continue gradually draining the treaſury, by dragging on the war, and renewing hoſtilities from year to year.

If we wiſh to bring the war to a ſpeedy and a happy concluſion, and to ſecure a permanent peace to the inhabitants on the frontiers we muſt employ ſuch troops and adopt ſuch meaſures, as appear beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs: ——if we delay our determination until the force of the enemy be aſcertained, we can make no proviſion at all; for the nature and circumſtances of the caſe preclude us from the poſſibility of obtaining a knowledge of their ſtrength and numbers, but are we mean while, to remain inactive and irreſolute, and make no effort to repel their intended attacks? No! Whatever their numbers may be, prudence calls aloud for proviſion of ſome kind: and if experience is to have any weight with us, the example of the French and of the Britiſh points out the true mode of ſecuring our frontier and rendering it invulnerable to an Indian foe —let us occupy poſts in the vicinity of the enemy; let them be properly garriſoned, and well provided; and the buſineſs is done.

This will afford an opportunity, of treating with the friendly tribes and will prevent all intercourſe between the whites and the Indians, except under proper regulations: ſhould hoſtilities be meditated by any tribes who are not in amity with us, early intelligence of their movements, can be obtained; their marauding parties may be either beaten off on their approach, or intercepted on their return:—opportunities may be taken of ſeparately attacking the hoſtile tribes: their old men their ſquaws, their children will be expoſed a great part of the year, whilſt the others are out hunting —in ſhort, if fear, hope, intereſt, can be ſuppoſed to have any influence on the Indians, this mode of defence muſt be allowed to be preferable to any other, as giving the fulleſt ſcope to the operation of all thoſe motives.

A different mode has been long purſued in Virginia, and adopted by the inhabitants of Kentucky; but its ſucceſs has not been ſuch, as to offer any inducement to the general government to follow the ſame plan:—Rangers have there been employed for a number of years, to ſcour the frontiers; and thoſe rangers, too, were expert woodſmen, perfectly inured to the Indian mode of warfare; yet notwithſtanding their utmoſt vigilance, the ſavages ſtill found means to commit all the murders and depredations already enumerated:—'tis true, however, that a frontier militia man, trained up in the woods, may be, in many reſpects preferable to a regular ſoldier, who has not the ſame knowledge of the country and of the mode of fighting:—but with equal experience (and proper men, poſſeſſed of that experience, may be inliſted on the eſtabliſhment) regular troops will be found infinitely ſuperior to any militia upon earth.

Every man who has ever ſeen militia in the field, cannot but know, that a very trifling diſaſter, or a ſlight cauſe of diſcontent, is ſufficient to make them diſband, and forget all ſubordination, ſo far even as to neglect the means of their defence;—whereas regular troops, under proper diſcipline, and acting with greater ſteadineſs and concert, are much to be depended on eſpecially when the object of attack is diſtant, and great fatigue is to be undergone. The militia, in whatever mode they may be called out, will hardly furniſh men of the proper deſcription: if large pay be offered, the temptation will equally prevail upon thoſe who are unfit for the ſervice as it will upon good effective men;—beſides, ſome of the ſtates have no militia laws; and even in thoſe ſtates which have ſuch laws, they are gone into diſuſe: no dependence can therefore be placed on militia under any laws now exiſting:—— there, is indeed, a general militia law now before the houſe; but if it ever paſſes, it certainly cannot be paſſed in due ſeaſon to anſwer the purpoſe of providing for the immediate defence of the frontier—regular troops muſt be raiſed, or nothing effectual can be done:—and if to avoid the expence we refuſe the only aid that can prove of any real ſervice we render ourſelves reſponſible for the conſequences of this parſimonious policy, which may be attended with the ruin and deſtruction of our fellow-citizens in the weſtern country.

The Cornplanter's ſpeech was again mentioned, and called for; but, as it had been confidentially communicated by the Preſident, an objection was made to having it read, without clearing the galleries;—— whereupon,

An honorable member aroſe, and mentioned his having read it in one of the public newſpapers of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

To this it was anſwered, that if any gentleman had the newſpaper to produce, the ſpeech might be publicly read from that—otherwiſe, although it might be very proper that the ſpeech itſelf were publicly read, yet, as it had been confidentially received from the executive, there would be a manifeſt treſpaſs on propriety and decorum, in having it read with open galleries—it was therefore wiſhed, that the gallaries might be cleared.

The parliamentary etiquette requiring, that this ſhould be done by the houſe, and not by a committee, the committee roſe for the purpoſe; and,

Mr. Speaker having reſumed the chair the motion for clearing the galleries, was renewed.

An objection was ſtarted, by an honorable gentleman in favour of the augmentation, who ſaid, that as ſome gentlemen had ſpoken on the popular ſide of the queſtion, whilſt the gallaries had been open, it was unfair to preclude thoſe of oppoſite ſentiments from an opportunity of anſwering their arguments in the ſame public manner, and proving to the people the juſtice, and neceſſity of the war.

The motion, however, was perſiſted in, and the galleries were cleared.

MADRID, Nov. 1.

THE convention entered into between his Catholic Majeſty and the States General of Holland, on the 23d of June laſt at Aranjeux, has been juſt ratified by both ſovereigns. It is an agreement for the reſtitution and exchange of deſerters and runaway negroes, between all the colonies of the republic and thoſe of the king of Spain, in America, where the deſertion moſtly takes place, to wit, between all the Spaniſh poſſeſſions on the Orinooko on one part, and Iſſequebo, Demerara, Berbice, and Surrinam, on the other.

Paris, Nov. 10. The election of M. Petheon, to the important office of Mayor, gives infinite pleaſure to every patriot, ſince, tho' ſupported by the *democratic ſociety*, he joins to unimpeached integrity, vigour and moderation. M. de la Fayett, would have been better ſupported, if it had not been known that he was ſecounſed by the *Queen's party*; and this in our enthuſiaſm to reſiſt influence, was an inſuperable objection. The numbers in the ballot were,

M. Petheon de Villeneuve,	6778
M. de la Fayette,	3123
M Dandre,	77

LONDON, December 7.

The laſt accounts from Ceuta mention, that a ſerious quarrel is expected between the Dey of Algiers and Emperor of Morocco.

A contract for thirty thouſand ariſtocratical regimentals is now executing in Greek-ſtreet; but it is not probable they will be ſtained with Democratic blood till the ſpring meeting on Champ de Mars!

A ſimilar contract for fire arms is executing at Birmingham. The order is for 25,000 ſtand, and they are ſuppoſed to be for the uſe of the Army of the French Princes.

Dec. 10. Letters from Vienna, dated Octob. 21, containing very alarming accounts from Hungary where the peaſants are ſaid to be on the point of riſing againſt the Nobility and the Clergy, by whom many of them have been cruelly beaten, on pretext of an order for that purpoſe from the *Emperor*. Eighty families, threatened with the ſame diſcipline, were arrived at Vienna, to lay their complaints at the foot of the Throne.

A ſlave ſhip called Le Coureur belonging to Bourdeaux, has been lately deſtroyed on the Coaſt of Guinea by the Negroes, of whom her cargo was entirely compoſed.

Having traded for ſome time at Gambia, and being ready to ſail for St Domingo, a revolt took place, during which the ſlaves penetrated into the powder room, and ſet fire to it; in conſequence of which this veſſel immediately blew up.

The Captain and 8 men were only ſaved, all of whom were dangerouſly wounded.

From the *(Boſton)* Columbian Centinel, of Feb. 29.

Agreeable Intelligence,

(IF TRUE.)

The following moſt important and very intereſting Intelligance was brought by a Gentleman immediately from New-York.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

From the Powtowmac GUARDIAN, &c. printed at Shepherd's Town, of 7th inſtant.

Laſt Saturday evening came to this town, a young man from Cat-fiſh, which he left about two weeks ago, and who gave us the following pleaſing, intereſting, and important intelligence, viz.—That two days before he left Cat-fiſh, two men arrived there from Licking, who informed that they had been out with a body of 1300 volunteers on horſeback from Kentucky, under General Scott—that they left Licking on the expedition a few days before Chriſtmas—that Gen. Scott diſpatched three ſpies in advance, who, when they arrived about 13 miles beyond the ſpot were Gen. St. Clair was defeated, they diſcovered a large body of Indians diverting and enjoying themſelves with the plunder they had taken, killing the bullocks, dancing &c. and appeared to be moſtly drunk: That on this information being given to Gen. S. who with the main body, were a few miles in the rear, he divided them into three diviſions, advanced and fell on the enemy by ſurpriſe——that the conteſt was ſhort but victorious on the ſide of the volunteers, SEVEN HUNDRED of the enemy being killed on the ſpot, all the cannon and ſtores in their poſſeſſion retaken, and the remainder of the ſavage body put to flight; that Gen. Scott having loſt our ſix men, returned to Licking, in triumph, with moſt of the cattle, ſtores, &c. leaving the cannon at Fort Jefferſon.—That Gen. Scott, had previouſly gone out with 400 men, but finding his number inſufficient, was returning but met a body of 900 volunteers, who upon joining him, he immediately proceeded in proſecuting his original deſign, which fortunately proved ſucceſsful.

Our informant further adds, that he ſaw a Kentucky newſpaper of the 8th of January, at Morgan-Town, brought by Major Ried, containing the account of Gen. Scott's expedition, which correſponded with that given by the two men Cat-fiſh, and that Gen. Scott brought near 700 ſcalps.

[We have in the introduction to the above News from the Weſtern Country, expreſſed a *doubt* of its authenticity—Yet that doubt aroſe from our *fears* of fallacy, rather than from any contradictory circumſtances which have tranſpired.

By the account it appears, that the intelligence was received at Shepherd's Town [Powtowmac] the 4th of Feb. about five weeks after the event. It may appear extraordinary to ſome that this *agreeable* intelligence ſhould have travelled thus tardily, when it is collected with what rapidity the *melancholy* news of Gen. St. Clair's defeat was communicated: But it muſt be remembered, that between the time at which the *coup de main* took place, and the above date, there was a great fall of ſnow---a fall ſo great, that it obliged a detachment of troops which were eſcorting proviſions from Pittſburg to Fort-Franklin, to return back.

But ſome may aſk, How come the Indians to tarry thus long (near 50 days) on the ground? To thoſe who know with what indiſcretion Indians conduct after a victory, this circumſtance will not appear extraordinary. They know it is their cuſtom to revel on the place of their triumph, until all the ſtores taken, are expended; and until they have conſumed what they can procure from traders and others, from the ſpoils of all the light plunder. And that probably as it was their feſtive ſeaſon, they were celebrating the then New Moon.

Notwithſtanding theſe, and other circumſtances as mankind are too apt to believe what they would wiſh to be true; we muſt reſt in the hope of a confirmation of the tidings.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

Sixty real eſtates in the city of New-York are advertiſed for ſale in one paper of laſt week.

Thus by bank magic we behold,
The lands tranſmuted into gold;
That gold will ſoon get paper wings—
The reſt—when time reveals—he ſings.

Died—CÆSAR LLOYD CUMMINGS, a free black man, door-keeper and meſſenger to the Weſt Office, which place he had filled with *diligence* and *integrity*, from the firſt inſtitution of the board of [illegible]

as yet come within our knowledge: the bows and arrows uſed againſt our troops on that occaſion afford a convincing proof that they had foes to encounter from diſtant nations, as yet unacquainted with the uſe of fire arms; nor does the account of the bows and arrows depend, for its authenticity, on newſpaper evidence alone; gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, who were perſonally engaged in the action, have declared, that they had themſelves noticed the arrows flying.

When we conſider the warlike diſpoſition of the Indians in general, and the alacrity with which the victors are ever ſure to be joined by numerous allies, we have every reaſon to expect a much more formidable oppoſition in the next campaign: it is well known, that the ſavages place all their glory in deeds of war --and that among them a young man cannot make his appearance in company, till he has ſignalized his valour by ſome martial atchievement: ——when, to this powerful incentive, a new ſtimulus is added, by the trophies obtained in the late action, it is preſumable that numbers will crowd to their ſtandard; and it ſtrongly behoves us to prepare in time for a much more vigorous effort, than any we have as yet made againſt them.

The objections drawn from the encreaſed expenſe, muſt entirely vaniſh before the eyes of any man, who looks forward to the conſequences of one or more unſucceſsful campaign: ſuch a diſaſter would eventually involve the nation in much greater expenſe, than that which is now made the ground of oppoſition: better therefore, at once to make a vigorous and effectual exertion to bring the matter to a final iſſue, than to continue gradually draining the treaſury, by dragging on the war, and renewing hoſtilities from year to year.

If we wiſh to bring the war to a ſpeedy and a happy concluſion, and to ſecure a permanent peace to the inhabitants on the frontiers we muſt employ ſuch troops and adopt ſuch meaſures, as appear beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs: ——if we delay our determination until the force of the enemy be aſcertained, we can make no proviſion at all; for the nature and circumſtances of the caſe preclude us from the poſſibility of obtaining a knowledge of their ſtrength and numbers, but are we mean while, to remain inactive and irreſolute, and make no effort to repel their intended attacks? No! Whatever their numbers may be, prudence calls aloud for proviſion of ſome kind: and if experience is to have any weight with us, the example of the French and of the Britiſh points out the true mode of ſecuring our frontier and rendering it invulnerable to an Indian foe --let us occupy poſts in the vicinity of the enemy; let them be properly garriſoned, and well provided; and the buſineſs is done.

Theſe will afford an opportunity, of treating with the friendly tribes and will prevent all intercourſe between the whites and the Indians, except under proper regulations: ſhould hoſtilites be meditated by any tribes who are not in amity with us, early intelligence of their movements, can be obtained; their marauding parties may be either beaten off on their approach, or intercepted on their return:—opportunities may be taken of ſeparately attacking the hoſtile tribes: their old men their ſquaws, their children will be expoſed a great part of the year, whilſt the others are out hunting —in ſhort, if fear, hope, intereſt, can be ſuppoſed to have any influence on the Indians, this mode of defence muſt be allowed to be preferable to any other, as giving the fulleſt ſcope to the operation of all thoſe motives.

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The parliamentary etiquette requiring, that this ſhould be done by the houſe, and not by a committee, the committee roſe for the purpoſe; and,

Mr. Speaker having reſumed the chair the motion for clearing the galleries, was renewed.

An objection was ſtarted, by an honorable gentleman in favour of the augmentation, who ſaid, that as ſome gentlemen had ſpoken on the popular ſide of the queſtion, whilſt the gallaries had been open, it was unfair to preclude thoſe of oppoſite ſentiments from an opportunity of anſwering their arguments in the ſame public manner, and proving to the people the juſtice, and neceſſity of the war.

The motion, however, was perſiſted in, and the galleries were cleared.

MADRID, Nov. 1.

THE convention entered into between his Catholic Majeſty and the States General of Holland, on the 23d of June laſt at Aranjeux, has been juſt ratified by both ſovereigns. It is an agreement for the reſtitution and exchange of deſerters and runaway negroes, between all the colonies of the republic and thoſe of the king of Spain, in America, where the deſertion moſtly takes place, to wit, between all the Spaniſh poſſeſſions on the Oronooko on one part, and Iſſequebo, Demerara, Berbree, and Surrinam, on the other.

Paris, Nov. 10. The election of M. Petheon, to the important office of Mayor, gives infinite pleaſure to every patriot, ſince, tho' ſupported by the *democratic ſociety*, he joins to unimpeached integrity, vigour and moderation. M. de la Fayette, would have been better ſupported, if it had not been known that he was ſeconded by the *Queen's party*; and this in our enthuſiaſm to reſiſt influence, was an inſuperable objection. The numbers in the ballot were,

M. Petheon de Villeneuve,	6772
M. de la Fayette,	3123
M. Dandre,	77

LONDON, December 7.

The laſt accounts from Ceuta mention, that a ſerious quarrel is expected between the Dey of Algiers the and Emperor of Morocco.

A contract for thirty thouſand ariſtocratical regimentals is now executing in Greek-ſtreet; but it is not probable they will be ſtained with Democratic blood till the ſpring meeting on Champ de Mars!

A ſimilar contract for fire arms is executing at Birmingham. The order is for 25,000 ſtand, and they are ſuppoſed to be for the uſe of the Army of the French Princes.

Dec. 10. Letters from Vienna, dated Octob. 21, containing very alarmning accounts from Hungary where the peaſants are ſaid to be on the point of riſing againſt the Nobility and the Clergy, by whom many of them have been cruelly beaten, on pretext of an order for that purpoſe from the *Emperor*. Eighty families, threatened with the ſame diſcipline, were arrived at Vienna, to lay their complaints at the foot of the Throne.

A ſlave ſhip called Le Coureur belonging to Bourdeaux, has been lately deſtroyed on the Coaſt of Guinea by the Negroes, of whom her cargo was entirely compoſed.

Having traded for ſome time at Gambia, and being ready to ſail for St Domingo, a revolt took place, during which the ſlaves penetrated into the powder room, and ſet fire to it; in conſequence of which this veſſel immediately blew up.

The Captain and 8 men were only ſaved, all of whom were dangerouſly wounded.

From the *(Boſton)* Columbian Centinel, of Feb. 29.

Agreeable Intelligence,

(IF TRUE.)

The following moſt important and very intereſting Intelligance was brought by a Gentleman immediately from New-York.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

From the Powtowmac GUARDIAN, &c. printed at Shepherd's Town, of 7th inſtant.

Laſt Saturday evening came to this town, a young man from Cat-fiſh, which he left about two weeks ago, and who gave us the following pleaſing, intereſting, and important intelligence, viz.—That two days before he left Cat-fiſh, two men arrived there from Licking, who informed that they had been out with a body of 1300 volunteers on horſeback from Kentucky, under General Scott—that they left Licking on the expedition a few days before Chriſtmas—that Gen. Scott diſpatched three ſpies in advance, who, when they arrived about 13 miles beyond the ſpot were Gen. St. Clair was defeated, they diſcovered a large body of Indians diverting and enjoying themſelves with the plunder they had taken, killing the bullocks, dancing &c. and appeared to be moſtly drunk: That on this information being given to Gen. S. who with the main body, were a few miles in the rear, he divided them into three diviſions, advanced and fell on the enemy by ſurpriſe——that the conteſt was ſhort but victorious on the ſide of the volunteers, SEVEN HUNDRED of the enemy being killed on the ſpot, all the cannon and ſtores in their poſſeſſion retaken, and the remainder of the ſavage body put to flight; that Gen. Scott having loſt but ſix men, returned to Licking, in triumph, with moſt of the cattle, ſtores, &c. leaving the cannon at Fort Jefferſon.—That Gen. Scott, had previouſly gone out with 400 men, but finding his number inſufficient, was returning, but met a body of 900 volunteers, who upon joining him, he immediately proceeded in proſecuting his original deſign, which fortunately proved ſucceſsful.

Our informant further adds, that he ſaw a Kentucky newſpaper of the 8th of January, at Morgan-Town, brought by Major Ried, containing the account of Gen. Scott's expedition, which correſponded with that given by the two men Cat-fiſh, and that Gen. Scott brought near 700 ſcalps.

[We have in the introduction to the above News from the Weſtern Country, expreſſed a *doubt* of its authenticity—Yet that doubt aroſe from our *fears* of the falacy, rather than from any contradictory circumſtances which have tranſpired.

By the account it appears, that the intelligence was received at Shepherd's Town [Powtowmac] the 4th of Feb. about five weeks after the event. It may appear extraordinary to ſome that this *agreeable* intelligence ſhould have travelled thus tardily, when it is collected with what rapidity the *melancholy* news of Gen. St. Clair's defeat was communicated: But it muſt be remembered, that between the time at which the *coup-de main* took place, and the above date, there was a great fall of ſnow---a fall ſo great, that it obliged a detachment of troops which were eſcorting proviſions from Pittſburg to Fort Franklin, to return back.

But ſome may aſk, How come the Indians to tarry thus long (near 50 days) on the ground? To thoſe who know with what indiſcretion Indians conduct after a victory, this circumſtance will not appear extraordinary. They know it is their cuſtom to revel on the place of their triumph, until all the ſtores taken, are expended; and until they have conſumed what they can procure from traders and others, from the ſale of all the light plunder. And that probably as it was their feſtive ſeaſon, they were celebrating the then New Moon.

Notwithſtanding theſe, and other circumſtances as mankind are too apt to believe what they wiſh to be true; we muſt reſt in the hope of a confirmation of the tidings.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

Sixty real eſtates in the city of New-York are advertiſed for ſale in one paper of laſt week.

Thus by bank magic we behold,
The lands tranſmuted into gold;
That gold will ſoon get paper wings—
The reſt—when time reveals—he ſings.

Died—CÆSAR LLOYD CUMMINGS, a black man, door-keeper and meſſenger to the Weſt Office, which place he had filled with *diligence* and *integrity*, from the firſt inſtitution of the board of

under the late confederation, to the preſent time.

Say, will reſpect to ſtation, colour, ſhade,
At the great audit of accounts be paid?
All proud diſtinctions then will prove in vain,
And *Virtue* only ſhall the plaudits gain.

BOSTON, March 1.

By Capt Phillips, who arrived here on Sunday laſt from the Cape, and who left it on the 15th of January we learn, that the troops from France had not at that time arrived—they were anxiouſly looked for, but no certain accounts had been received of their ſailing.—That the rebellion of the blacks (who were in poſſeſſion of the country round within three miles of the town) raged with unabated fury; their deſolating fires were ſeen every night from the Cape, and the inhabitants, harraſſed with conſtant military duty, were very ſickly, but that no doubts were entertained as to the ſafety of the place.

Several piers of Charleſtown bridge have lately been ſtarted ſeveral inches from their matrices by the ice.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 17. "The Senate have, by a majority of ONE, reſtored the clauſe in the military bill for raiſing the additional regiments, which before they had ſtricken out."

NEWPORT, March 3.

Laſt Thurſday arrived here his Britannic Majeſty's Schooner the Chatham, Lieutenant Sayer, Commander, with the Mail on board from Halifax, bound to New-York; the Chatham left Halifax the 21ſt of December laſt, and on the 9th of January following was forced into Nantucket by hard Gales of Wind from the N W. where ſhe was immediately froze in, and the Weather having remained very ſevere ever ſince, prevented her getting out 'till the 29th of February; ſhe brings Intelligence of the Sloop Little George, of Beverly, —— Ober, Maſter, having been picked up among the Shoals in the Ice and carried into Nantucket; the Cargo and Crew all ſafe, they having left her and got her Cargo out at Sandy-Point.

By the lateſt Accounts from Europe, it appears that the Princes of France, ſtill keep up the Alarms of their Counter-Revolution Intentions, from the neighbouring Kingdoms, particularly Germany; on which Subject the National Aſſembly have addreſſed the King ſeriouſly, ſaying, "It belongs to you to ſpeak to foreign Powers in a Tone belonging to the King of the French. Tell them, that whenever Preparations againſt France are ſuffered, thoſe who ſuffer them will be conſidered as Enemies," &c.

MARRIED]—At Taunton, Mr. JAMES HODGES, Merchant, to Miſs NELLY COBB, Daughter of the Hon. David Cobb Eſq.

DIED]—On the twenty-ninth Ult. Miſs RUTH HALL, aged 27 Years. She was a ſenſible Perſon, and agreeable to all her Friends and Acquaintance, and ſuſtained a fair and good moral Character. In the firſt Part of her laſt Sickneſs, with which ſhe was confined about four Months, ſhe was ſenſible that ſhe was not a real Chriſtian. But ſome Weeks before ſhe died a very great and ſenſible Change took Place in her Mind.—She ſaw that ſhe was an undone Sinner, and that ſhe might juſtly be caſt off by GOD and plunged into endleſs Miſery; and wondered that he had ſpared her ſo long. She now contemned herſelf for her Sins: And the Divine Character, and the Way of Salvation by Jeſus Chriſt appeared Realities to her, and moſt agreeable and pleaſing. And ſhe felt a love to GOD, and to all who appeared to be his Friends, to which ſhe was an utter Stranger before. This raiſed her above the Fear of Death, and it appeared to her more deſirable to die, than to live, while ſhe was willing with Patience to wait GOD's Time, and to bear whatever he ſaw fit to lay upon her, feeling it to be Matter of the greateſt Joy and Happineſs that ſhe was in the Hand of GOD, and entirely dependent on him. With great Calmneſs and Serenity of Mind ſhe expected her Death, and gave particular Directions reſpecting her Grave Clothes, and the Manner of her Funeral.—She earneſtly deſired that her Fellow Youth might *in her* ſee a clear and aſſuring Teſtimony of the Truth of Chriſtianity, and be excited to a reaſonable Concern and Deſire to become true Chriſtians, and make their Peace with GOD without Delay; and be convinced of the Folly and Danger of putting off Repentance to a ſick Bed.—On Friday, the 2d Inſtant, her Body was decently committed to the Grave, attended by a long Train of Mourners, and a numerous and reſpectable Company of Friends.

—Mrs. DELIVERANCE RICHARDS, Widow of the late David Richards, Eſq; aged 65 Years.

South-Kingſtown, February 29, 1792.

However unprofitable to the living and uſeleſs to the dead, Characters may be, it is yet an excuſable Weakneſs ſo far to indulge the Effuſions of Friendſhip, as to commend and ſpeak of the Man to whom we can ſpeak no more.

Laſt Saturday, having compleated nearly 77 Years, worn out with Age and Infirmities, the vital Organs of BENJAMEN PECKHAM, Eſq; ceaſed to move.

Good Nature, (which ſome ingenious, though partial, Writers have ſuppoſed ſo peculiar to the Engliſh Nation that no Language has any equivalent Term to expreſs,) he poſſeſſed in the moſt tranſcendant Degree, early in Life appointed to Office he was inceſſantly engaged in the political Diviſions inſeparable from a free Government; yet ſo mild and tolerating was his Temper, that he ſeldom loſt the Friendſhip and Converſation of thoſe of the adverſe Party—liberal, ſenſible, and communicative, to pleaſe others ſeemed to be his ſupreme Pleaſure—his Death will be long and ſincerely lamented by all who knew his Affability and ſociable and endearing Qualities.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE increaſing probability that the General Government will purſue farther hoſtile meaſures, againſt the unhappy natives of America, meets the general diſapprobation of the humane inhabitants of the United States; who, if they are obliged to embrue their hands in the blood of the national heirs of the ſoil they tread; they do it with *horror* and *regret*—There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the ſtatement of the affairs publiſhed by order of the Preſident; but a partial repreſentation of circumſtances, in a caſe like this, *muſt* be unjuſt to the ſilent party:——The Indians *muſt* have had ſome provocation to thoſe acts of barbarity complained of;—*their* general conduct towards the whites people, where they have been treated with *common* humanity,*——and the well known rapacity of the unprincipled inhabitants of the frontiers, who have never yet learned to diſtinguiſh friends from foes, under the undiſtinguiſhed appellation of Indians, or ſavages, leave no room to doubt it. The following (extracted from a Boſton paper) are inſtances, among many others that have come to our knowledge, of the cruel injuſtice they have ſuffered:

"Complaint, an Indian Chief, who, with ſome others, was in Philadelphia in 1791, on ſome friendly negociation, gives to the fathers of the Quaker State, a detail of the injuries he had lately received. "When I was leaving Muſkingum (ſaid he) my own ſon, who remained a little while behind to warm himſelf by the fire, was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who I believe was a Yankee. About ten miles from Wheeling, my party were fired upon by three white men, and one of my people received two ſhot through his blanket. It was a conſtant practice with me, throughout the whole of my journey to take great care of my people, and not ſuffer them to commit any outrages, or drink more than what their neceſſities required. Only one accident happened on my journey, which was owing to the kindneſs of the people of Carliſle, in the Quaker State, who, while I was talking with the headmen of the town, gave my people more liquor than was proper; and ſome of them got drunk, which obliged me to ſtay there all night; and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and a gun, on my people's complaining to me, I told them it was their own fault by getting drunk." Complaint was to receive from the Quaker State, at Fort Pitt, one thouſand dollars in fine prime goods; one hundred of the blankets he found moth eaten and good for nothing. "Fathers of the Quaker State, I wiſh now (ſays he) to inform of what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort-Pitt a young man who was married to my wife's ſiſter; when he was hunting he was murdered by a white man: there were three reaſons for his being killed, in the firſt place he had a fine riding horſe, ſecondly, he was very richly dreſſed, and had about him a good deal of ſilver, and thirdly, he had with him a very fine wife. The white man invited him to his houſe, and to alight from his horſe—and as he was getting off his horſe, his head being rather down, the white man ſtruck him with a tomahawk, and killed him; and having plundered him dragged him into the river. About five years ago, one of my chiefs, named Half-Town, was ſent to Fort Pitt, to deliver into your hands, your own fleſh and blood, who had been taken in the war; and before he returned, two horſes were ſtolen from him by the white people. Laſt winter my nephew being with a hunting party, fifteen miles below Fort Pitt, was ſhot through the head in Mr. Nicholſon's camp; the particulars of which Mr. Nicholſon, who is here preſent, can inform you of.

"Fathers, conſider me and my people, and the many injuries we have ſuſtained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders, and depredations committed by the whites, called *Chriſtians*, againſt us."

If "the exiſting poſture of things" renders a perſeverance in hoſtile meaſures neceſſary, let it not be done upon wrong principles—let us not *abuſe*, whom we purpoſe to *deſtroy*. Let us not ſay that, the "Indians by the inceſſant practice of fifteen years, ſeem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States"—But that the Indians from a long ſeries of treachery, encroachments, rapine, murder and every ſpecies of cruelty and injuſtice, from the frontier inhabitants; have loſt all confidence in the General Government; and have conceived ſuch inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the white people; that their thirſt of revenge can no longer be reſtrained; and the ſafety of our weſtern ſettlements require that they be exterminated---then, tho' political prudence demand them as a ſacrifice---*Chriſtianity* and *Humanity*, whoſe views are more ſublime than thoſe of *human policy*, may lament the unhappy victims. C.

* *Witneſs their treatment of the early ſettlers of Pennſylvania.*

☞ *The* ASSOCIATION *of* MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURES *of the Town of* NEWPORT, *that were to have met on the 7th Inſtant by Adjournment, will meet on* Wedneſday *the 14th Inſtant, at 5 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-Houſe in this Town.*

By Order of the Committee,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 2, 1792.

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A likely, healthy Negro Boy,

about 13 Years old, who underſtands all Kinds of Family Buſineſs uncommonly well for one of his Age. Inquire of the Printer. *March 3.*

I. Greenwood,

DENTIST,

WHOSE Ability is not diſputed, performs every Operation connected with his Profeſſion, with Eaſe, Safety and Elegance.

—ELECTRICITY—

He having compleated an electrical Machine with Apparatus for philoſophical Experiments, the whole of which is far ſuperior to any ever exhibited in this State—thus equipt, he purpoſes to begin a Courſe of Lectures, the Heads of which are as follow:—1ſt An Explanation of the electrical Machine—2d A Solution of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights—3d. A Deſcription of the Leyden-Phial—4th. The Cauſe and Effects of Lightning and how guarded againſt—5th, The Formation of Clouds, the general Cauſe of Rain and the heavy Showers joined with Lightning and Thunder—6th, Earthquakes—7th, The Sparkling of the Sea—8th, Water Spouts, &c.—All which will be interſperſed with beautiful Experiments to prove by ocular Demonſtration the Truth of his Doctrine.—Additional Entertainment—A Chime of Bells accompanied with an electrical Hornpipe—Artificial Spiders animated—Electrical Wheels, &c. &c. No Shocks (as they are called) unleſs particularly requeſted.

The firſt Performance will be at his Houſe on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, if clear Weather the Wind at N. N. W. or W. if not, the firſt ſuitable Evening after.

N. B. The Price for Admittance is 3/ for a ſingle Gentleman, with a Lady 4/6.—The Door will be opened at 6 o'Clock, and cloſed after the Entrance of 25 Perſons.——If ſufficient Encouragement is given he intends to continue his Lectures, and procure a more convenient Place.

☞ As he purpoſes to leave this Town before another Seaſon rolls round ſuitable for electrical Experiments, perhaps you may never have a better Opportunity (in this Way) of gratifying your Curioſity.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

Wanted immediately One Hundred good SHEEP (all WETHERS) for which Caſh will be paid. Apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church,

CLASS **E.**

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,		32		32
Firſt drawn after each hundred, if blank,		16		144
Laſt drawn, if blank,		24		24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEARCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers

Newport, March 1, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport Huſbandman, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

under the late confederation, to the present time.

Say, will respect to station, colour, shade,
At the great audit of accounts be paid?
All proud distinctions then will prove in vain,
And *Virtue* only shall the plaudits gain.

BOSTON, March 1.

By Capt Phillips, who arrived here on Sunday last from the Cape, and who left it on the 15th of January we learn, that the troops from France had not at that time arrived—they were anxiously looked for, but no certain accounts had been received of their sailing.—That the rebellion of the blacks (who were in possession of the country round within three miles of the town) raged with unabated fury; their desolating fires were seen every night from the Cape, and the inhabitants, harrassed with constant military duty, were very sickly, but that no doubts were entertained as to the safety of the place.

Several piers of Charlestown bridge have lately been started several inches from their matrices by the ice.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 17. "The Senate have, by a majority of ONE, restored the clause in the military bill for raising the additional regiments, which before they had stricken out."

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By the latest Accounts from Europe, it appears that the Princes of France, still keep up the Alarms of their Counter-Revolution Intentions, from the neighbouring Kingdoms, particularly Germany; on which Subject the National Assembly have addressed the King seriously, saying, "It belongs to you to speak to foreign Powers in a Tone belonging to the King of the French. Tell them, that whenever Preparations against France are suffered, those who suffer them will be considered as Enemies," &c.

MARRIED]—At Taunton, Mr. JAMES HODGES, Merchant, to Miss NELLY COBB, Daughter of the Hon. David Cobb Esq.

DIED]—On the twenty-ninth Ult. Miss RUTH HALL, aged 27 Years. She was a sensible Person, and agreeable to all her Friends and Acquaintance, and sustained a fair and good moral Character. In the first Part of her last Sickness, with which she was confined about four Months, she was sensible that she was not a real Christian. But some Weeks before she died a very great and sensible Change took Place in her Mind:—She saw that she was an undone Sinner, and that she might justly be cast off by GOD and plunged into endless Misery; and wondered that he had spared her so long. She now condemned herself for her Sins: And the Divine Character, and the Way of Salvation by Jesus Christ appeared Realities to her, and most agreeable and pleasing. And she felt a love to GOD, and to all who appeared to be his Friends, to which she was an utter Stranger before. This raised her above the Fear of Death, and it appeared to her more desirable to die, than to live, while she was willing with Patience to wait GOD's Time, and to bear whatever he saw fit to lay upon her, feeling it to be Matter of the greatest Joy and Happiness that she was in the Hand of GOD, and entirely dependent on him. With great Calmness and Serenity of Mind she expected her Death; and gave particular Directions respecting her Grave Clothes, and the Manner of her Funeral.——She earnestly desired that her Fellow Youth might *in her* see a clear and affecting Testimony of the Truth of Christianity, and be excited to a reasonible Concern and Desire to become true Christians, and make their Peace with GOD without Delay; and be convinced of the Folly and Danger of putting off Repenance to a sick Bed.——On Friday, the 2d Instant, her Body was decently committed to the Grave, attended by a long Train of Mourners, and a numerous and respectible Company of Friends.

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Good Nature, (which some ingenious, though partial, Writers have supposed so peculiar to the English Nation that no Language has any equivalent Term to express,) he possessed in the most transcendant Degree, early in Life appointed to Office he was incessantly engaged in the political Divisions inseparable from a free Government; yet so mild and tolerating was his Temper, that he seldom lost the Friendship and Conversation of those of the adverse Party—liberal, sensible, and communicative, to please others seemed to be his supreme Pleasure—his Death will be long and sincerely lamented by all who knew his Affability and sociable and endearing Qualities.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE increasing probability that the General Government will pursue farther hostile measures, against the unhappy natives of America, meets the general disapprobation of the humane inhabitants of the United States; who, if they are obliged to embrue their hands in the blood of the national heirs of the soil they tread; they do it with *horror* and *regret*—There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the statement of the affairs published by order of the President; but a partial representation of circumstances, in a case like this, *must* be unjust to the silent party:——The Indians *must* have had some provocation to those acts of barbarity complained of;—*their* general conduct towards the whites people, where they have been treated with *common* humanity,*——and the well known rapacity of the unprincipled inhabitants of the frontiers, who have never yet learned to distinguish friends from foes, under the undistinguished appellation of Indians, or savages, leave no room to doubt it. The following (extracted from a Boston paper) are instances, among many others that have come to our knowledge, of the cruel injustice they have suffered:

"Cornplant, an Indian Chief, who, with some others, was in Philadelphia in 1791, on some friendly negociation, gives to the fathers of the Quaker State, a detail of the injuries he had lately received. "When I was leaving Muskingum (said he) my own son, who remained a little while behind to warm himself by the fire, was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who I believe was a Yankee. About ten miles from Wheeling, my party were fired upon by three white men, and one of my people received two shot through his blanket. It was a constant practice with me, throughout the whole of my journey to take great care of my people, and not suffer them to commit any outrages, or drink more than what their necessities required. Only one accident happened on my journey, which was owing to the kindness of the people of Catfish, in the Quaker State, who, while I was talking with the headmen of the town, gave my people more liquor than was proper; and some of them got drunk, which obliged me to stay there all night; and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and a gun, on my people's complaining to me, I told them it was their own fault by getting drunk." Cornplant was to receive from the Quaker State, at Fort Pitt, one thousand dollars in fine prime goods; one hundred of the blankets he found moth eaten and good for nothing. "Fathers of the Quaker State, I wish now (says he) to inform of what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort-Pitt a young man who was married to my wife's sister; when he was hunting he was murdered by a white man: there were three reasons for his being killed, in the first place he had a fine riding horse, secondly, he was very richly dressed, and had about him a good deal of silver, and thirdly, he had with him a very fine wife. The white man invited him to his house, and to alight from his horse—and as he was getting off his horse, his head being rather down, the white man struck him with a tomahawk, and killed him; and having plundered him dragged him into the river. About five years ago, one of my chiefs, named Half-Town, was sent to Fort Pitt, to deliver into your hands, your own flesh and blood, who had been taken in the war; and before he returned, two horses were stolen from him by the white people. Last winter my nephew being with a hunting party, fifteen miles below Fort Pitt, was shot through the head in Mr. Nicholson's camp; the particulars of which Mr. Nicholson, who is here present, can inform you of.

"Fathers, consider me and my people, and the many injuries we have sustained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders, and depredations committed by the whites, called *Christians*, against us."

If "the existing posture of things" renders a perseverance in hostile measures necessary, let it not be done upon wrong principles—let us not *abuse*, whom we purpose to *destroy*. Let us not say that, the "Indians by the incessant practice of fifteen years, seem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity against the frontier inhabitants of the United States"—But that the Indians from a long series of treachery, encroachments, rapine, murder and every species of cruelty and injustice, from the frontier inhabitants; have lost all confidence in the General Government; and have conceived such inveterate and incurable habits of enmity against the white people; that their thirst of revenge can no longer be restrained; and the safety of our western settlements require that they be exterminated---then, tho' political prudence demand them as a sacrifice---*Christianity* and *Humanity*, whose views are more sublime than those of *human policy*, may lament the unhappy victims. C.

* *Witness their treatment of the early settlers of Pennsylvania.*

☞ *The* ASSOCIATION *of* MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURES *of the Town of* NEWPORT, *that were to have met on the 7th Instant by Adjournment, will meet on* Wednesday *the 14th Instant, at 5 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-House in this Town.*

By Order of the Committee,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 2, 1792.

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A likely, healthy Negro Boy,

about 13 Years old, who understands all Kinds of Family Business uncommonly well for one of his Age. Inquire of the Printer. *March* 3.

I. Greenwood,

DENTIST,

WHOSE Ability is not disputed, performs every Operation connected with his Profession, with Ease, Safety and Elegance.

—ELECTRICITY—

He having compleated an electrical Machine with Apparatus for philosophical Experiments, the whole of which is far superior to any ever exhibited in this State—thus equipt, he purposes to begin a Course of Lectures, the Heads of which are as follow:—1st. An Explanation of the electrical Machine—2d. A Solution of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights—3d. A Description of the Leyden-Phial—4th. The Cause and Effects of Lightning and how guarded against—5th, The Formation of Clouds, the general Cause of Rain and the heavy Showers joined with Lightning and Thunder—6th, Earthquakes—7th, The sparkling of the Sea—8th, Water Spouts, &c.—All which will be interspersed with beautiful Experiments to prove by ocular Demonstration the Truth of his Doctrine.—Additional Entertainment—A Chime of Bells accompanied with an electrical Hornpipe—Artificial Spiders animated—Electrical Wheels, &c. &c. No Shocks (as they are called) unless particularly requested.

The first Performance will be at his House on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, if clear Weather the Wind at N. N. W. or W. if not, the first suitable Evening after.

N. B. The Price for Admittance is 3*s.* for a single Gentleman, with a Lady 4*s*/6.—The Door will be opened at 6 o'Clock, and closed after the Entrance of 25 Persons.——If sufficient Encouragement is given he intends to continue his Lectures, and procure a more convenient Place.

☞ As he purposes to leave this Town before another Season rolls round suitable for electrical Experiments, perhaps you may never have a better Opportunity (in this Way) of gratifying your Curiosity.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

Wanted immediately One Hundred good SHEEP (all WETHERS) for which Cash will be paid. Apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church.

CLASS **E.**

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,	32			32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16			144
Last drawn, if blank,	24			24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEARCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport Husbandman, deceased, are requested to bring them for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

From a New-York Paper.

A poem has recently made its appearance in *London*, under the ſtriking title of *No Abolition of Slavery*; or, *the univerſal Empire of Love*. The writer is ſaid to be a gentleman of one of the Leeward Iſlands, and may be ſuppoſed a *conſiſtent* advocate for tyranny. He conſiders the *manumitting* and *liberating* ſpirit of the times, as an enthuſiaſtick fanaticiſm, which would aboliſh the peace of three fourths of mankind, by way of eſtabliſhing the rights of the other fourth, who, (according to this writer) neither know what theſe rights are, or if they did, are not fit to be entruſted with them. The fanciful argument of the poem, conſiſts in aſſerting "that as Love's Empire makes us all univerſally ſlaves, it is but a vain exertion to free a few mortals from a partial tyranny: it being evident that Providence has in this world deſigned a general ſubordination, where each muſt bear their ſeveral burdens; and that civilized life is not without evils, as dreadful and irremediable as any which the African trade itſelf can cauſe." Look round England (ſays he) and you will ſee all the miſeries of ſlavery among freemen.

BID *the hard working labourer ſpeak,*
What are his ſcanty gains a week?
All huddled in a ſmoaky ſhed,
How are his wife and children fed;
Are not the poor in conſtant fear
Of the relentleſs overſeer?
London! Metropolis of bliſs,
Even there ſad ſighs we cannot miſs;
Beggars at every corner ſtand
With doleful look and trembling hand;
Hear the ſhrill piteous cry of Sweep!
See wretches riddling an aſh heap;
The ſtreets for ſome old iron ſcrape.
And ſcarce the crujh of wheels eſcape;
Some ſhare with dogs the half eat bones
From dung hills pick'd with weary groans, &c.

The writer forgot, or neglected to forget, that the real miſeries of ſlavery in Europe are alleviated by the idea of liberty, inculcated by the policy of its ſeveral governments. This idea ſweetens the toil of the Britiſh weaver, the German peaſant, or the poor of Poland—but to the wretched ſlave of the Weſt-Indies, this friendly deception is not adminiſtered, being doomed for life to a ſituation, to which nothing but habit or ſtupidity can be ſuppoſed to reconcile him. The author of the poem ſhould further have remarked, that the want and miſeries of the inferior orders of people in Europe are owing rather to the tyranny of their ſeveral governments, their monarchies and ariſtocracies, than any deſign in nature in debaſing and rendering miſerable ſo great a proportion of her offspring, for the ſake of aggrandizing the remainder. *Equality of rights* among men, were certainly intended by the Creator of man, and as this doctrine is becoming more and more popular through Europe, we may ſuppoſe that the downfall of Weſt India ſlavery will ſoon follow.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

Between Fifty and Sixty Acres

of Land, Half a Mile from Newport, being the Weſt Part of the Farm of the late James Coggeſhall. For Terms inquire of CALEB GARDNER, Treaſurer of the Marine Society.

Newport, February 23, 1792.

Public Securities.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for Public Securities, by the Subſcribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, } by the Hogſ-
Weſt-India and } head or Barrel,
New-England Rum, }
Brandy, } by the Pipe or Barrel,
Geneva, }
Brown Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Molaſſes, per Ditto,
Geneva, in Caſes,
Philadelphia Porter,
Pork, per Barrel,
Beef, per Ditto, firſt Quality,
Hard Soap, by the Box,
1ſt, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,
Dry white Lead in Caſks.
Ditto ground in Oil in ½ and ¼ Cags,
London Pewter,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods,
German Steel,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwiſe,
Braſs Kettles,
Spaniſh Brown

Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allpice,
Ginger,
Flour,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Albany Peas,
White Beans,
Powder per Caſk,
Shot and Bar-Lead,
&c. &c. &c.

With a good Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY, all of which will be ſold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Buſhels of good BARLEY, to be delivered by the firſt of April; alſo a Quantity of good FLAX, for both of which Caſh will be given on delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

February 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other Houſe Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the Weſt Side of Hudſon's River, laid out in Acre Squares, Eaſt, Weſt, North and South, the Streets croſſing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Proſpect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudſon and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vaſt weſtern fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the fineſt of Timber for Ships Houſes and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the beſt of Limeſtone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wiſhed.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Veſſels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potaſh, Flaxſeed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Veſſels are ſeen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the fineſt Rivers in the World, for its Eaſe of Acceſs, Healthfulneſs of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, conſequently is one of the beſt Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on ſuch eaſy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe may apply to the Subſcriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudſon, or Capt. Sherman, of ſaid New Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport 12th Month, 1791.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the firſt of November next, at his Houſe on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his uſual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will alſo keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Little-Compton, Adminiſtrators of the Eſtate of THOMAS WILBOUR, late of Little Compton, deceaſed, do hereby requeſt that all the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, bring in their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, as ſoon as may be, that we may know the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate; and alſo do requeſt all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, would make immediate Payment, ſo that we may be enabled to know how to proceed in ſettling ſaid Eſtate.

ADAM SIMMONS, } Adminiſtrators.
BENJAMIN POPE }

Little Compton, February 16, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWSE J. HELME, Eſq; late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims, and that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Monday of each ſucceeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN,

South-Kingſtown, January 2, 1792.

Maſon, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store, three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet, on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, Wholeſale and Retail:

MADEIRA, }
Sherry, }
Port, } WINES,
Teneriff, }
Liſbon, }
Brandy,
Geneva,
Jaimaca, }
Weſt-India, } RUM,
New-England, }
London, } PORTER,
American, }
Loaf, }
Powdered, } SUGAR,
Muſcovado, }
Hyſon, }
Souchong, } TEA,
Bohea, }
Raiſins,
Cinnamon,
Cinnamon Buds,
Currants,
Almonds,

Crockery Ware,
Redwood,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Alum,
Powder,
Shot,
Flints,
Writing and wraping Paper,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Soap,
Cotton Wool,
Harry VIII
Cards, &c. &c.

They have alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport and Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many Favours conferred upon me, I ſhould be wanting in Duty to myſelf as well as Reſpect to you—Whatever I have been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the Want of Abilities—be aſſured that I ſhall ever retain an exalted Senſe of your Generoſity—Accept my moſt hearty Thanks, and believe me to be with great Reſpect and Eſteem, your moſt obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN SLY.

As I intend to leave this Place by the 25th of March next, would be obliged to thoſe I ſtand indebted to, to call and receive their Money; and thoſe indebted to me I hope will not take it Ill when called upon for Payment, as I wiſh to ſettle my Affairs as ſoon as poſſible.

I have to diſpoſe of a few BOOTS and SHOES very low for Caſh—Alſo a few Dozen of LADIES which I believe are not inferior to any in London.

J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

WANTED, by a ſingle Gentleman, ready furniſhed Lodgings, conſiſting of a Parlour, Bed Chamber, Kitchen and two Garrets for Servants; or the Half of a Houſe, but ſeparate Kitchens—A Chaiſe Houſe and Stable will be required. Inquire of the Printer.

A Man Servant is wanted, that can wait at Table and take Care of a Horſe,—a good Character will be required with him.

CAPT. HENRY DAYTON requeſts the Officers and Soldiers, who late belonged to the State Regiment commanded by Col. WILLIAM BARTON, to call on him, at his Dwelling in Newport, Thames-ſtreet, to appoint an Agent in Order to obtain the Depreciation of their Pay.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little-Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all incloſed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Diviſions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houſes, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-Houſe on the ſame, alſo a Run of Water which paſſes through the whole of ſaid Land, and affords Plenty in the drieſt Seaſon—Likewiſe ſeveral Out Lots will be ſold, with or without the above Premiſes, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Ten Acres of Land, Part of

the well known Tillinghaſt Farm, laying in Middletown, about Two Miles from Newport, now in the Poſſeſſion of James Chace. Inquire of SARAH TILLINGHAST, who is fully empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time aforeſaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

From a New-York Paper.

[A poem has recently made its appearance in *London*, under the striking title of *No Abolition of Slavery*; or, *the universal Empire of Love*. The writer is said to be a gentleman of one of the Leeward Islands, and may be supposed a *consistent* advocate for tyranny. He considers the *manumitting* and *liberating* spirit of the times, as an enthusiastick fanaticism, which would abolish the peace of three fourths of mankind, by way of establishing the rights of the other fourth, who, (according to this writer) neither know what these rights are, or if they did, are not fit to be entrusted with them. The fanciful argument of the poem, consists in asserting "that as Love's Empire makes us all universally slaves, it is but a vain exertion to free a few mortals from a partial tyranny: it being evident that Providence has in this world designed a general subordination, where each must bear their several burdens; and that civilized life is not without evils, as dreadful and irremediable as any which the African trade itself can cause." Look round England (says he) and you will see all the miseries of slavery among freemen.

BID *the hard working labourer speak,*
What are his scanty gains a week?
All huddled in a smoaky shed,
How are his wife and children fed;
Are not the poor in constant fear
Of the relentless overseer?
London! Metropolis of bliss,
Even there sad sighs we cannot miss;
Beggars at every corner stand
With doleful look and trembling hand;
Hear the shrill piteous cry of Sweep!
See wretches riddling an ash heap;
The streets for some old iron scrape.
And scarce the crush of wheels escape;
Some share with dogs the half-eat bones
From dung hills pick'd with weary groans, &c.

The writer forgot, or neglected to forget, that the real miseries of slavery in Europe are alleviated by the idea of liberty, inculcated by the policy of its several governments. This idea sweetens the toil of the British weaver, the German peasant, or the poor of Poland—but to the wretched slave of the West-Indies, this friendly deception is not administered, being doomed for life to a situation, to which nothing but habit or stupidity can be supposed to reconcile him. The author of the poem should further have remarked, that the want and miseries of the inferior orders of people in Europe are owing rather to the tyranny of their several governments, their monarchies and aristocracies, than any design in nature in debasing and rendering miserable so great a proportion of her offspring, for the sake of aggrandizing the remainder. *Equality of rights* among men, were certainly intended by the Creator of man, and as this doctrine is becoming more and more popular through Europe, we may suppose that the downfall of West India slavery will soon follow.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

Between Fifty and Sixty Acres

of Land, Half a Mile from Newport, being the West Part of the Farm of the late James Coggeshall. For Terms inquire of CALEB GARDNER, Treasurer of the Marine Society.

Newport, February 23, 1792.

Public Securities.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for Public Securities, by the Subscribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, per Hogshead,
Molasses, per Ditto,
Geneva, in Cases,
Philadelphia Porter,
Pork, per Barrel,
Beef, per Ditto, first Quality,
Hard Soap, by the Box,
1st, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,
Dry white Lead in Casks,
Ditto ground in Oil in ¼ and ½ Cags,
London Pewter,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass,
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods,
German Steel,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwise,
Brass Kettles,
Spanish Brown
Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Flour,
Rice,
Raisins,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Albany Peas,
White Beans,
Powder per Cask,
Shot and Bar-Lead,
&c. &c. &c.

With a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and CUTLERY, all of which will be sold at the lowest Rates for Cash and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Bushels of good BARLEY, to be delivered by the first of April; also a Quantity of good FLAX, for both of which Cash will be given on delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

February 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Little-Compton, Administrators of the Estate of THOMAS WILBOUR, late of Little Compton, deceased, do hereby request that all the Creditors to said Estate, bring in their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, as soon as may be, that we may know the Claims against said Estate; and also do request all Persons indebted to said Estate, would make immediate Payment, so that we may be enabled to know how to proceed in settling said Estate.

ADAM SIMMONS, BENJAMIN POPE, } Administrators.

Little Compton, February 16, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their Claims, and that we shall attend on said Business at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in South-Kingstown, on the second Monday of each succeeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, January 2, 1792.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store, three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-street, on the lowest Terms for Cash, Wholesale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon, Brandy, Geneva, } WINES,
Jamaica, West-India, New-England, } RUM,
London, American, } PORTER,
Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado, } SUGAR,
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, } TEA,
Raisins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,
Crockery Ware,
Redwood,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Alum,
Powder,
Shot,
Flints,
Writing and wraping Paper,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Soap,
Cotton Wool,
Harry VIII
Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Newport, December 23, 1791.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport and Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many Favours conferred upon me, I should be wanting in Duty to myself as well as Respect to you—Whatever has been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the Want of Abilities—be assured that I shall ever retain an exalted Sense of your Generosity—Accept my most hearty Thanks, and believe me to be with great Respect and Esteem, your most obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN SLY.

As I intend to leave this Place by the 25th of March next, would be obliged to those I stand indebted to, to call and receive their Money; and those indebted to me I hope will not take it Ill when called upon for Payment, as I wish to settle my Affairs as soon as possible.

I have to dispose of a few BOOTS and SHOES very low for Cash—Also a few Dozen of LASTS which I believe are not inferior to any in London.

J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, ready furnished Lodgings, consisting of a Parlour, Bed Chamber, Kitchen and two Garrets for Servants; the Half of a House, but separate Kitchens—A Chaise House and Stable will be required. Inquire of the Printer.

A Man Servant is wanted, that can wait at Table and take Care of a Horse,—a good Character will be required with him.

CAPT. HENRY DAYTON requests the Officers and Soldiers, who late belonged to the State Regiment commanded by Col. WILLIAM BARTON, to call on him, at his Dwelling in Newport, Thames-street, to appoint an Agent in Order to obtain the Depreciation of their Pay.

Newport, February 11, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little-Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

Ten Acres of Land, Part of

the well known Tillinghast Farm, laying in Middletown, about Two Miles from Newport, now in the Possession of James Chace. Inquire of SARAH TILLINGHAST, who is fully empowered to dispose of the same.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims against the Estate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.